

ORIGINAL POSTRY.

LINES.

Yes, there were bours when vidents sweetly smit'd Hong o'er my pillwr, and no sormer veil'd This youthful heart, this nown to scenes of eare; Fur joyous prose 'twas them my but to thure : On pinions soft time swiftly pull'd newy. As pleasing gladden'd each profice away,
Asset those hours of unaffored blies,
Mary such, expering, in Thur's dreat abyes;
distory hath observes u'er ray boston aprend,
And vallen temperts gather'd regard my head;
Dark-deronded now are moments at they fly,
While lost they sink is a hile lost they tink in vast esernity.

Oh! face releasions, why would'st week to blast. These joyans senior that since around one prest; Why crash bounded that some around one prest; Eleminia blast, and bid ministrations lower, And saffy doesn my youthful heart so brive. No bossess many these supplies to brive.

Oh! could my powertees effects but expel These making thoughts that in my bosom Could I but from the page of mem'ry blot No shoulders soft my weary creating accent flows: From lips once dear, me mothing accent flows: Chang'd, chang'd is all that once inspir'd delighte-Those looks which oft hath met my suprar'd eight, I view with fivelinity now of pule despuir, For they no smile of soften'd friendship wear;

And yet, the' doom'd the frowns of fate to bear The' redely prest from those I than itself a star of guidance, and a friend; May it, with Hape's sweet influence combin'd, Make yet this heart to wretchedness resign'd.

Oh! give me wine—my soul is sick— Pollution's damaing touch is mine; Sive me the cup, and I will sip, 'Till memory, feeling, sink in time.

Gire me the bowl, and I will drink "Titl calm forgetfulness appears; Oh! give me wine-I will not think

High fill the bowl, and let me throw Oblivion's mantle o'er the past; To crase to think—to crase to know What now I am—what I was last.

DEMY.

SAMUEL E WILE

STORE,

Dy cheap.

JOSEPH EVAN
TRUNKS, also are in

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ER HOUSE is friends and the man on 113 North and on serve them with parties

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ok at this!

Come, fill the cup, ere reason wakes,.
To rack, to torture me again;
Yes, I must drink, ere madness takes
Possession of this fee'rish beain.

Couse, come, again! another draught; Another sip from yunder cup; Give me the how—it is the last, For then my senses are wound up.

ACROSTIC.

Let Feedom's banner proutily wave, A Nation cries, with load scelam; Forever welcome! shout the brave; Alf hail the Patriot's well-known na Youth, blood and treasure nobly spent. Rternal Etherty to gain! 'Till Stavery's hideous veil was rent, Ever welcome La Payette again.

The following was induced by reading some ines extracted from the Baltimore Morning bronicle, entitled, "La Fayette in the tent of Vashington."

La Fayette at the tomb of Washington. I will bend o'er the tomb of the virtuous and brave; His deeds of the past I will silently number, and think, while I pensively view his lone grav How blest is his conch, and how peaceful his slumber

I will gaze on the sod of the Hero asleep, The' dimly observ'd thru' the full gush of feeling-Rejelee in his fame and his glory—nor weep

That the last shades of life o'er my pathway are stealin

will visit the mound where the dew-drops appear, With the first boush of morn, and the twilight of even and the earth, ere it dranks in each glittering tear,
Shall exhale the fond tear with the dew-drops to Heaver

LA FAYETTE-WELCOME!

was the smile of a nation that rule on the blast. And o'er the rude billows its beaming-my cast;
'Twas the prayer of Columbia that pas-'d o'er the sea,
And welcom'd Fayette to the land of the free.

Two the feeling of love that arose in the breast, Encircing each thought in the fields of the blest; Two that feeling from Heaven that role on each To welcome the Hero, Vayette the brave.

Twas the voice of a nation that sounded afar, ad pointed the vessel to : reedom's bright start Twas the spirit of ages that ros. in an age, To welcome the Hero, the Statesman, and Sage.

He is safe on the land—that land he defended, And planted his tourels, which proudly hath ble With those that encircied our great Washington, To great La Payette as Columbia's own som-

TO DR. SANGRADO.

Friend of mankind, what terrores dust thou enter-Prior what curst shreety can't thou give release! Can't thou relieve a youthful po 't mind, Frun restless longings and theire so climb-Frun great anxiety to tee his name. Habit curolled upon the list of fame? Thus great anxiety to see his name.

Richly sure like it upon the list of fame?

And sun'tt those soother a lover's lamely heart.

Face's fame a creatifair one's unites to part?

But'd fame and it, I'd have thy sewest known,

As all these trade, faith. The times a cruel fair one's unites to part?

If the man's, I'd hare thy secret knows, he all these truder feelings are my own;

If then ean'st ease my pain, and make me guy.

If then ean'st ease my pain, and make me guy.

I he thy friendly aid, without delay;

Thy thill howe'er I'll try-thy wisdom round,

If then wilt usil me where then may'st be found—
where I may find thy "Pill Sho," will then tell?

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happiness on all thy steps around, join's with union content, he think, my friend-And, join's with eaths sourcest.
Religion, mothing all thy entry below,
Yield then that peace the youd alone sun know.

THE MORALIST.

PRAYER—If a man seldom or never separate himself from the world: and withdraw his attention from its engrassing concerns, and go into the holy presence, where earthly things cannor intrude; if he seldom or never hold communion with the great Father, and thus receive the solemnity of devision, and the sense of his accountablences, how can it he hoped that he would retain any ardour of spirituality in his desires and feelings? If he is accountomed to contemplate religion only in the criwid or burry of worldly affairs, mingled with human imperfections, and debased by human passions and weakness; and never or seldom ergaged in its contemplation, retired from the world, in the immediate presence of God, where it is seen in its native lustre and purity, nor look forward to the day when it shall reign in heaven, separated from all present interests and infirmities, how can it be hoped that the fervor of his spirit shall be maintained, or that he will not grow 'cold' and thoughtless like the world to which he is chiefly devoted. Prayer is the strength of virtue, and the chosen nurse of piety; it drives away temptation, it gives furtired in trial, it imparts power to faith, it brings future things present, and grants a foretaste of beavenly bliss. He that lives in prayer lives an angel of God, and will learn to be devoted to him with the ardour and constancy of an angel. His heart is in heaven, and the refore he cares for little but earthly things. Here is his employment, his hope, his home; spiritual devotion never revires his longing after immortality, and it becomes languid, cold and extinct.

We may, therefore, fairly attribute much of the

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We may, therefore, fairly attribute much of the religious muliflerence of the Christian world, to the neglect of this refreshing and animating duty, and if we would look for the revival of a deep and genuine religious devotion, it must begin with a more explanatory performance of this duty.

THE SCRIPTURES.

"I will confess to you," says Rousscau, "that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the Gospel hath its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our philosophers with all their pomp of diction: how mean, how contemptible are they compared with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a book at once so simple and sublime should be merely the work of man? Is it possible that the sacred personage, whose history it contains, should be himself a mere man? Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary?—What sweetness, what purity, in his manners! What sweetness, what purity, in his manners what an affecting gracefulness in his delivery! what sublimity in his maxims! what presence of mind in his replies!—how great the command over his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live and so dis with philosopher, who could so live and so die, without weakness and without ostentation? Wher Plato described his imaginary good man, with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest re-ward of virtue, he described exactly the character of Jesus Christ: The resemblance w

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the fe-Piety communicates a divine lustre to the re-male mind—beauty and wit, like the flower of the field, may flourish for a season, but age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humour, and in that gloomy time which is appointed for all, pie-ty will support the drooping soul like a refreshty will support the drooping soul ing dew upon the parched earth.

Life.-If every person would consider that he is in this life nothing more than a passenger, and that he is not to set up his rest here, but keep an attentive eye upon that state of being to which he approaches every moment, and which will be forever fixed and permanent—this single consideration would be approached. deration would be sufficient to extinguish the bitterness of hatred, the thirst of avarice, and the

"STAND BACK A LITTLE,"

Said an old gertleman to a lively little boy who was pressing very close to the edge of a mill race some people were digging "stand back a little, the ground will cave in with you." He had hardly the ground will cave in with you. He man having got the words through his teeth before the event anticipated occurred—the boy fell and broke his arm. The example seemed to me applicable to

a great many cases of common occurrence in life.

A disposition to push ferward too fast and too far, has been the rum of many a fine fellow; while an unfortunate diffidence has consigned a great many also, to unmerited oblivion. There is a medium between these too extremes, a deviation from which on either side must always be follow-ed by bad consequences.

Stand back a little, I would say to the man who

Minia back a lille, I would say to the man who is eagerly bent on acquiring popularity among men by spreading abroad his own fame, and saying those things for himself, that others should be left to say for him. Stand back, and if you are indeed as deserving as you think yourself, others will only esteem you more highly for being left to make the discovery themselves. By uniting with an honest emulation, a due proportion of modesty, you will at last reach as high a place as your merit entitles you to and you will place as your merit entitles you to, and you will not run the danger of being borne down by a tor-

rent of disgust.

Stand back a kittle, I would whisper to such young men as are trying to elbow and push themselves into offices, for which their elders in years and services are candidates. Stand back-your time services are candidates. Stand back—your time will come by and by e—a deference to age is a most becoming feature in the character of the young—stand back, it is better to wait until you are solicited to accept, than begin when you will be obliged to solicit for, posts either of honour or profit.—Besides very few perfectly honest office holders, who depend upon their offices for a livelihood are found to be among the "fat kine" Stand back a little, I would say to such as I often see engaging in wild projects and extensive speculations, before they have great experience and sound judgment, matured by time and opportunity. This matter of getting rich in a day is not the easy thing some sanguine people imagine—and it is fat better.

ty. This matter of getting rich in a day is not the easy thing some sanguine people imagine— and it is far better to go along with the world in the old beaten track, gathering six-pences, than to hazard a flight on wings which we little know how to manage rightly—and which when best managed as often retards as speeds the journey of prosperous life.

ad back a little, I would also say to such Stond back a little, I would also say to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to push their neighbors off the course, by underbidding and low shuffling; the people will find you out, by and bye, if you push forward in this way, and ten to one but in the end you will come out with your breeches in the gutter;—stand back—rest upon your merit—if that wont support you, nothing one will.

Stand back a Bills, too, I should say, if an old backelor was allowed to awang thing about such matters, to many a pretty girl who I have seen feather's liberty. But shalever this my proceeding back—you will have beaux enough to plague you by and bye, and there's no need of being in such a hurry to get yourselves in trouble. For though I am no cynic, I half approve of Moore's sentimental rhapsody—

mental rhapsody—
Oh what a pure and sacred thing

ls beauty curtained from sight
Of the gross world, illumining
One only mansion with her light,"
and am seriously of opinion that it would be better, if our sweethearts were a little more inclined to the same idea.

to the same idea.

In fine—it would be well for us all to—Stares back a little—there would be less ecowding and jostling of one another—and we should all go on more safely, easily, and happily.

TRICK OF A FRENCH QUACK.

TRICK OF A FRENCH QUACK.

A gentleman, after having ruined his fortune by extravagance, bethought himself of turning quack. He attempted it at Paris, without success, and then directed his views to the provinces. He arrived at Lyons and announced himself as "the celebrated Dr. Mantaccini, who can restore the dead to life," and he declared that in fifteen days he would go to the shurch yard, and excite a general resurrection.

This declaration expited violent murmurs against the Doctor, who, not the least disconcerted, applied to the magistrates, and requested he might be put under giard, to prevent his eacape, until he should perform his undertaking. The proposition inspired the greatest confidence, and the whole city came to consult Dr. Mantaccini, and purchase his Beame de Vie.

As the period for the performance of this miracle apparached, the anxiety of the inhabitants of Lyons increased. At length he received the following letter from a rich citizen: "The great operation, Doctor, which you are going to perform, has broke my rest. I have a wife buried for some time, who was a fury; and I am unhappy enough already without her resurrection. In the name of Heaven de not make the experiment; I will give you fifty louis to keep your secret to yourself."

In an instant after two dashing beaux arrived,

cret to yourself."

In an instant after two dashing beaux arrived, who with the most earnest application entreated the doctor not to revive their old father, formerly the greatest miser in the city, as in such an event they would be reduced to the most deplorable indigence. They offered him a fee of 60 louis, but the Doctor shook his head in doubtful

louis, but the Doctor shock his head in doctors compliance.

Scarcely had they retired, when a young widow on the eve of matrimony, threw herself at the feet of the Doctor, and with sobs and sighs implored his mercy; in short from morning till night, the Doctor, received letters, visits, presents, fees, to an excess that absolutely overwhelmed him. The minds of the citizens were so differently and violently agitated, some by fear, and others by curiosity, that the chief magistrate of the city waited upon the Doctor, and said, "Sir, I have not the least doubt, from my experience of your rate talents, that you will be mid, "Sir, I have not the least doubt, from my experience of your rare talents, that you will be able to accomplish the resurrection in our church yard, the day after to-morrow, according to your promise: but, I pray you to observe, that our city is in the greatest uproar and confusion, and to consider the dreadful revolution the success of your experiment must produce in every family. I entreat you therefore not to attempt it, but to gro ways, and thus restore the tranquility. ly. I entreat you therefore not to attempt it, but to go away, and thus restore the tranquility of the city. In justice, however, to your divine talents, I shall give you an attestation in due form, under our seal, that you can revive the dead, and that it was our own fault we were not

eye witnesses of you power.

The certificate was duly signed and delivered, and Dr. Mantaocini went to work new miracles in some other city.

COLLECTANEA.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! how heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindfiess.—But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we know how hard it is to find true ympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how we will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it s that we think of the mother we have lost. It is true, I had always loved my mother, even in my most heedless days, but I felt how inconsid-erate and ineffectual had been my love. My heart melted as I retraced the days of infancy, when I was lead by a mother's hand, and rocked to sleep in a mother's arms, and was without care or sorrow. "Oh, my mother," exclaimed l, burying my face again in the grass of the grave.-"Oh that I were once more by your side, sleeping, never to wake again, on the cares and troubles of this world!"

From the sketch entitled a "Bachelor's Con

I have seldom met with an old bachelor that had not, at some time or other, his nonsensical moment; to talk about the concerns of the heart, and have some confession of a delicate nature to and have some contession of a delicate nature to make. Almost every man has some little tract of romance in his life, to which he looks back with fondness, and about which he is apt to grow gar-rulous occasionally. He recollects himself, as he was at that time, young and gamesome; and for-gets that his hearers have no other idea of the hero of the tale hus such as home; gets that his hearers have no other idea of the hero of the tale but such as he may appear at the time of telling it, peradventure a withcred, whin-sical spindle-shanked old gentleman. With mar-ried men, it is true, this is not so frequently the case; their amorous romance is apt to decline after marriage—why I cannot for the life of me imagine; but with a bachelor, though it may slumber, it never dies. It is always liable to break out again in transient flashes, and peeces of break out again in transient flashes, and never so much so as on a spring morning in the country; or a winter evening when seated in his solitary chamber stirring up the fire, and talking of ma

Among an incredible number of illustrious men who were falsely accused and put to death by Nero, the cruel emperor of Rome, was one Bareas Suranus, a man, as Tacitus informs us, of singular vigilance and justice in the discharge of his duty. During his confinement, his daughter Servilia was apprehended and brought into the senate, and there arraigned. The crime laid to her charge was, that she had turned into money all her ornsments and jewels, and the most valuable part of her dress, to defray the expense of consulting magicians. To this the young Servilia, with a flood of tears, replied. "That she had indeed consulted magicians, but the whole of her inquiry Among an incredible number of illustrious men

ondemned to the, some condemned to the, silent.

THE REPLECTING CHILD.

What occasions that melancholy look!" said I to one of my young favorites one morning. He turned away to hide a tear ready to start in his eyes. His brother answered for him: 'Mother is very angry with him because he would not say his prayers last night, and cried all day because a little sparrow died that he was fond of." At this the little mourner hastily turned round, and looked at me, and exclaimed, 'I could not say 'I by will be done,' cause of my poor bird. I took him by the hand, and pointed to his school-fellows; mark this observation, said I, from the youngest present, only six years old; for it explains the nature of prayer, of which, perhaps, some of you are ignorant. Many persons repeat words who never prayed in their lives. My dear boy, I am very glad to find you were affaid to say to God what you could not say truly from your heart.

If fact of The Globe.—We observe a curious

say to God what you could not say trilly from your heart.

If ear of the Globe.—We observe a curious paper in the Annals of Philosophy on a very interesting subject. The writer shows from a great number of observations in mines, that the temperature increases very regularly as we penetrate deeper into the crust, and that in the British mines generally, the laborers who work at the depth of 1300 or 1440 feets or one fourth of a mile from the surface, live in a temperature (60 to 62) higher than that of Jamalca. Mr. Bald, of Atlon, published some facts in the Edaburgh Philosophical Journal some years ago, and Mr. Daubnisson gives others relating to the miles of Sakony, which establish the same conclusion. The writer in the Annals thinks that the increase in England is about one degree of Fahrenheit for ever, 10 or 12 fathoms of descent. Hence we have resson to conclude, that it is not any particular local circumstances which generate the heat in small springs, but that they merely derive their waters from reservoirs, situated at a great depth. Pursuing this idea, the Bath waters, which have a temperature of 116, may be supposed to come from the depth of three fourths of a mile, and at the depth of two miles downwards we should find the temperature of boiling water. This may be considered one of the most interesting troths lately added to Natural Philosophy.

Epaminondas, without all doubt, was one of the greatest generals, and one of the best men, which Greece ever produced. Before him the city of Thebes was not distinguished by any memorable action, and after him it was not famous for its virtues, but its misfortunes, till it sunk into its original obscurity; so that it saw its glory take birth and expire with this great man. The victory he obtained at Leuctra had drawn the the eyes and admiration of all the neighboring people upon Epaminondas, who looked upon him as the support of Thebes, as the triumphant conqueror of all Sparta, as the deliverer of all Greece: in a word, as the greatest man, and the most excellent captain, that ever was in the world. In the midst of this universal applause, so capable of making the general of an army forget the man for the victor, Epaminondas, little sensible to so affecting and deserved a glory, "My joy, said he, arises from my sense of that which the news of my victory will give my father and my mother." Epaminondas, without all doubt, was one of

INDIAN CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Heckewelder's interesting account of the American Indians) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of the Indians to indulge their wives.—
There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian Incre was a minite in the land, and a see that woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband thaving heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky had a little, he set off trader at Lower Sandusky had a little, he set off on horseback for that place, one hundredsnileadistant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him.

Power of the Arctic Dogs.—Captain Parry has given an interesting account of the power of these animals, and of their great use in dragging anchors, cables, boats and stores of all kinds, from the Hecla to the Fury, which they performed with astonishing ease and expedition. "It was a curious sight," says Capt. Parry, "to watch these useful animals walking off with a bower anchor, a boat or a top mast, without any difficulty; and it may give some idea of what they are able to perform, to state, that nine dogs of Captain Lyon's dragged 1611 pounds a distance of 1750 yards in nine minutes; and that they worked in a similar way nutes; and that they worked in a similar wa between the ships for seven or eight hours a day. The road was, however, very good at this time, and the dogs the best that could be procured."

From the Sportman's Magazine.
In the beginning of July 1818, a gentleman on his way by water from Westminister at Blackfriar's Budge, felt his curiosity excited by observing the craft which line the river on both sides, crowded craft which line the river on both sides, crowded with spectators, gasing with anxious eyes on some object on the surface of the water. Upon advancing a little nearer to the object of curiosity, he beheld a human heing seated in a washing-tub floating with the tide, under the pilotage of six geese, yoked to the aquatic, vehicle and proceeding with all the grave composure of a civic vovage to Westmuster. Whenever the gerse were inclined to deviate, he observed they were gently guided by the aid of a stick into the right course again. On inquiring into the exhibition, he found that the personage thus launched upon-so perilous an enterprise, was Usher, the professional grimacier of the Coburg theatre, whose squatic feats of this description had acquired him much celebrity, and who on this occasion had taid a wager of ten guineas to perform a voyage from Blackfriars to Westminister, in the frail bark which we have just described.

GEN. LA PATETTE AT YORK .- At the siege of Yorktown, while the fleet of Count de Grasse was blockading the harbor to prevent supplies from reaching the British, the Count received positive orders from France to proceed to St. Domingo, at a certain date. General Washington, well knowing that upon the fleet depended his chance of success, went personally on board the Ville de Paris, the flag ship of De Grasse, and enthere arraigned. The crime laid to her charge was, that she had turned into money all her ornaments and jewels, and the most valuable part of her dress, to defray the expense of consulting magicians. To this the young Servilia, with a flood of terrs, replied. "That she had indeed consulted magicians, but the whole of her inquiry was to know whether the emperor and senate would afford protection and safety to her dear and indulgent parent against his accusers. With this view, said she, I presented the divers, mentill now utterly unknows to see, with my jewels, appared, and the state of the safe of th

Material glary, there was a cross-section of New York, which increases and consequently improving, has meet the flourishing village. There are not work, which it oregined and in all probability, it would have allow in the oblivion, had it not been for the failure which was related to me by an homen though which was related to me by an homen though which was related to me by an homen though which was related to me by an homen though which was related to me by an homen though which was related to me by an homen though which was related to me by an homen the grave of the simple facts about to harried may be nothing uses or remarkable, for the manner in which they were commenced as a gave them an interest which teducate meeting an opportunity afforded, to give them, is the sin may power, a "fitter form," and is them in the name of "Sing Eing"—in more ancient and the name of "Sing Eing"—in more ancient in was entitled "Arden;" it was then, as the dy been premised, a mess valley; appellation has been changed, I know ask, and I would for the entirew of the information, was ever so called, nor for the outh of the offernation was ever so called, nor for the outh of the offernation in interest by being adorses in the same in the stances, which form the basis of two face; incidents on which is is predicated he trans, how in interest by being adorses in a time to face; incidents on which is is predicated he trans, how may be a farmer being adorses in a stance of her same and they child to which most authors are anothing; and I hope that for my being "cone of the another than on a villages and towns," they may amuse in wear, but in a stance of the family to digression. In faither was a farmer of fortune and respective in the old country, and Adam was the distinct on the old country, and was one of the most submissive; yet it was not naturally bashed been made so by undescribed he had been made so by undescribed he had been made so by undescribed he had been made so by undescribed to had the sation's in Northumberland. The w

much for Adam; he was now a boy of eighteen, and lie could no longer submit to treatment which he was conscious was unmerited; he therefore clandestinely left the home in his childrand.

Three long and weary miles Adam had wandered, and his mind so full was it with other thoughts, had not fixed itself on any place where he man't seek a future living. London was at length determined on, and the proffered seat in a waggon journeying towards the metropolis, was thankfully accepted by our young pedestrian.

When Adam found hinnelf set down in the far famed metropolis of England, new it fitculties presented themselves—where should he go—what should he do, in order to procure himself a shuston which would give him as honest maintenance—he had heard much of America, many were assignating thither, and he thought that if he could do so, a future independence might be sequired—pursuing his hapless way through one of the spacious streets of the great city, he met a sailor, whose frank and honest countenance, promised friendship—accosting the tar, he enquired, "If it was probable, he could obtain a situation on board some autward bound vessel."

"And you want to leave the shores of merry England, (replied the tar)—shiver my topasils, but you are a young adventurer! but why do you wish to leave your native home!" "To seek an honest livelihond—where I can be secure from the cruelt—sam as of hard hear ed relatives"—replied our here.

Adam then related the circumstances which is.

hero.

Adam then related the circumstances which duced him to leave his father's roof, to which sailor "did seriously incline;" and when it concluded he grasped Adam's hand and expenses the grasped adam's the concluded here. sonution in graspid Adam's hand and exclained, "trust to me, my youngster, PH get you a bit no hoard the Lovely Emm —and as long as "Soupp.r's timbers hold together, you shan't we a friend—s. their np, and as to your relations, wit a one of them will steer clear of the rocks will vd a one of them will steer clear of the rocks where abound in the ocean of life." De ighted with having met with at least one man of lecting. Adam ac-companied his new friend to the Lovely Emma, and having been introduced to the captain, he there

companied his new friend to the Lovely Emma, and having been introduced to the captain, he there repeated the tale which acquired for him the friendship of the warm hearted Will. There is a certain accompaniment to truth (if the term may be allowed,) which cannot be resisted; the captain felt it, and gave to Adam's story the credescent deserved; whom he engaged as Cabin boy, upon the humble duties of which he entered with thankfulness and alsocity. The next morning the Lovely Emma spread her white canvas to the breeze, and in the 'nil majesty of a ship of 400 tons, sailed gallantly from the port.

Ere long the shores of England were hid from the view of all that composed the ship's crew; Adam beheld around him nought but the "ocean's wide expanse"—the white foam of the deep blue waves, awakened his admiration, and his waster wast excited, when in the distance the rolling sea seemed presumptuously to kins the high blue walls of Heaven. Blessed with prosperous gales, they reached New York, the port of their destination, after a short and pleasant voyage. Upon their arrival there, Adam's friend Will inquired, "whether the intended to continue in the service of the owners of the ship, or become a habitant of the new world."

"It would be desirable, replied Adam, to pros

owners of the ship, or become a habitant of the new world."

"It would be desirable, replied Adam, to proscure a situation with some Farmer, and pursue a life to which I have been accustomed, rather than to follow the see, for which I am not fitted and to which I have aome aversion." "Well then, God bless you," said Will, placing at the same time a well filled purse into the hands of his favourite. "Keep a light heart and a contented mind, and you will thrive. But by Neptune—I just remember a Farmer who lives in the interior of this state, and who will no doubt take you. I will go obtain leave of absence for a day, and go with you to old Sath Johnson's farm." I do not wish to swell this is ale to more than necessary length, it relates more particularly to Adam's offspring—with regard to himself, I will only inform my rusders, that the next the assistance of his friend Will, he channed a situation with Farmer Johnson, a widower with as only daughter, that he sociated the assistance of the friend Will, he channed a situation with Farmer Johnson, a widower with as only daughter, that he sociated the conditions the old man and the affection of his day.

gue only his present felicity, and not to rib-ture of his happiness farever. His wife, the partner of his fartunes, was snatched by that stern power wisher pays no re-streamstances or condition; and though when he technid her laid in that has and wisher of the human race, his beart though when he beheld her laid in that last and sitesy of the human race, his heart, though the serrow, acknowledged the justice of or, and aubmitted to the decree. Bympa-alieviate gyief, yet time alone can heal the high sorrow inflicts—it proved the balm a was—in his chidren, Buse and Daniel, I for the comfort, the bestowal of which seem a pleasing duty cheerfully performed as a fine youth of sixteen, accustomed to life, his sinewy limbs and manly growth the appearance of greater age. He was bestimate and generous, willing to lorgive pin the appearance of greater age. He was, affectionate and generous, willing to forgive jury, though capable of manfully redressing fisse was two years his senior, though healthy, form was delicate and slender; the beams of h and innocence sparkled in her soft and easies blue syes; the bue of health, bluomed unled on her checks, while in lusuriant ringlets flazes hair was suffered to flow

"In section wildown o'er her soury breast."

It was not remarkable then, that Frank Vincent, a yeath of twenty-twn, should love a girl of such localisess as liose Pairfield; nor was it less remarkable, that the guiliviers heart of our heroine should indian itself towards a youth as handsome as Frank. Description is the rage, and if those who hanour this tale with a perunal, would fancy, a talt and well proportioned youth, with fine regular features, black eyen, raven locks, and a healthy though sin burnt complexion. Frank Viscent would be present to their imagination. It was not, however, his personal attractions alone, which acquired for him the love of our "Valley Rose;" he pussessed manness that would "win him lady's love in court or cottage; "and though Adom was willing that he hould wed with Rose, and depend on it Rose was not has so, yet there were obstacles in the way of their urbon. Frank's father was by far the oldest self-outhliest inhabitant in the valley of Arden, and essections of superior wealth, he possessed all those solima of family pride and superiorary, which we hat too frequently meet with in the possesson of narrow minds and well fitted coffers—besides Ambrose Voncent hid a virulent and resentful temper; and when he fancled himself injured, he would not rest until the aggressor had made either what he should deem sufficient apology, or had given him personal satisfaction in a bout with the cudgel. h was not remarkable then, that Frank Vincen he should deem sufficient apology, or had given him personal satisfaction in a hour with the cudget, a game which the modern "Pancy" have dignifi-ad with a new appeliation, which I do not at present recollect, nor feel inclined to teaze my brain with, by endeavouring to recall to memory. Old Vincent ndeavouring to recall to memory. Old Vincent aght himself aggrieved by the Yorkshireman, as was pleased to designate Adam, because he had sed from the residents of the valley, that respect gained from the residents of the valley, that respect to which Ambrose thought himself entitled, and which he faired to excite—he therefore had rusolved that his should never with his sanction, mate with the daughter of the Yorkshire ploughman, and if, in disobedience of his "high mandate," he should dare to do so, he would still his property, though at a loss, and deprive Frank of his inherit ance—yet weak minds are the most irresolute, and the sums price that Alexa was easy to himself the the conviction that Adam was next to himself the were given to the four winds of Heaven, and his consent to Frank. With the impetuosity which characterises "Young Love," Frank flew to the cuttage of Adam, and lost no time in communicating the joyful intelligence to his beloved. But a ing the joylul intelligence to his beloved. But a been obsisted personned itself too Gion, which for ever prevented their long wished for union—while making arrangements for the anticipated bridat, the door of the spartfment was opened, and entered by Daniel Fairfield. The expression of his countedesire for a private conferencething unusual in your manner, Dan," said Adam
"you have leard or been a witness to something
that has agistated you, and Frank is concerted it
is I claim a parent's right to a share of your confi Then, be it so, (replied Daniel.) but it is ject for the ears of my sister—dearest idraw " "No. (said Rose,) if there is aught which concerns those I love, to be communi-sated, I must remain."—"No, No, Rose, you must, indeed you shalf not," exclaimed Daniel—At the re-quest of her father, Rose, always dutilit, let the spartment; and Adam and Frank, in great anxiety, swaited the expected communicate th commenced -" I know not fath

the individual, who is the cause of my present agithe interstonal, who is the cause of my present ognitation—I might say, my present misery, sets before me, and I am forced to expose the criminality of one I loved not only as a friend but as a brother!"

"Do you—you cannot allude to me?" said Frank.—

"Yes, Frank Vincent, (replied Daniel) I sliude to arrogation, and faultered an affirmative answer.—
"You may well faulter and turn pale, Frank, (continued Dan,) you have basely abused the love which that poor girl hore towards you from the first hour of your acquaintance—while protesting love and ficelity to my sister, you were villainously—aye, Frank, villainously, I repeat it, fearless of your elemented first—I grain as it, you villainously ly—sye, Frank, sillsinously, I repeat it, fearless of your elemented fist—I again say it, you villainously conceived and effected the ruin of a poor and unsuspecting girl—her agony of mind and heart, when she heard of your projected marriage with Rose, occasioned the premature birth of her child, and now Frank Vinceat, prepare yourself for a damning truth—if you have power to mvoke the aid of him whose mandate you have violated, now call on him—after a moment's pause, he added in a solemn manner, "that child, your child Frank, and its poor rained mother, now lay shrouded, and ready for interment." Shocked at the intelligence, the unhappy Frank uttered a cry of horoir and full manceless on the Booe; the shalek brought Base from her spartment, who, alarmed for the safety of her lover, innuired the course. Boile from her spartment, who, alarmed for the for remote from the true cause. "This is no time for explanations, Rose, (and her father,) we must endeavour to render what assistance we can to Mr. Vincent." With the help of Daniel, they contessed Frank into the adjoining room, where there was a hed on which they placed him. When he recovered from the deep swoon in which he had have through there was a respons fever at his brain. he deep swoon in which he had here was a reging fever at his brain and the total annihilation of reason. been thrown, there was a reging fever at his brain critish theratened the total annihilation of reason. His first inquiry was for Rooc—" yet, (said be,) she will an come—I have highted the hiy of Arden, and its Rose fears the same breath may blast in lov, liness." When tranquid, he would seem unconscious of the true cause of his illness, the intelligence of which seem reached the cars of his father, who, with interest and on the warm fearted Adom, and with him brought the best medical attendant that could be procured. But in vain—he died—the gay, the hisoming and well loved Frank Vincess, fail a similar to his own benchey. The real cause of his dath, was never said known to Root, who keep secreted for the years for whom the fait the was most force, the secrete glossed in the tender fermined for the pattern. seen thrown, the

h was on a summer's evening two years subse-quently to these events, that a young man of gen-teel appearance, inquired for the residence of Adam Pairfield, being directed thirter, he arrived when, seated before his door, the old man was recent Pairfield; being directed thinker, he arrived when, seated befoge his door, the old man was recounting to the children, the circumstances which led to his expatriation. The stranger accosted him by name, and presented at the same time a letter-which having read, the old man grasped the hand of his visitor, without speaking, for his heart was full. Having brished away the tears from his eyes, he at length said, "And is it really the one of my first friend that I see at my humble cottage—you are welcome, my dear sir, by one who can only evince his gratitude to the father by his treatment of the son." "Yes, sir (seplied the addressed) I am the son of Will Scupper—educated to the life of my father. I have now the gratification of folishing my father's request—by seeking you out, and deliverfather's request—by seeking you out, and deliver ing the letter which you have just read." The in vitation to remain a few days in Arden was accepted by the captain (for such he was.) and in that time the attractions of liese had made no slight impression on his captain. time the attractions of Hose had made no slight impression on his heart—the solicited her hand, and although the request excited a bitter pang, to the memory of her well loved Frank, yet she knew that by consenting she would gratify her parent, who was angious to discharge, as far as lay in his power, the debt of gratitude towards the father of her lover. She consented and was rewarded by her lover. She consented and was rewarded by the approving smiles and blessings of a parent; parent, who, when the storms of sorrow threatened derest exotic—and when be yielded it to another's eare, with his fond amiles, it was greeted with love—and so blest, its beauty and worth remained until death, in all toe loveliness of its pristine state.

ALCANZOR.

MANUFACTURES.

"If a manufacture be established in any rich and fertile country, by convening a number of people into one place, who must all be fed by the farmer, without interfering with any of his necessary operations, they establish a ready market for the produce of life farm, and thus throw mone; into his hands, and give spirit and energy to his culture."

Anderson on Industry, page 37.

"The aggregate prosperity of manufactures, and

the aggregate prosperity of agriculture, are internately connected." A. Hamilton's Report on Manu-

"The exercions of the histoandman win or steady or fluctuating—vigorous or feeble, in proportion to the steadiness or inadequateness of the markets on which he must depend for the vent of the surplus, which may be produced by his labour; and such surplus, in the course of things, will be greater or less in the same proportion. For the purpose of this vent, a domestic market is greatly to be preferred to a forcing one; because it is, in the nature

this went, a domestic market is greatly to be pre-ferred to a foreign one; because it is, in the nature of things, far more to be relied on." Idem. "There are natural causes tending to render the external demand for the surplus of agricultural nations a precarious reliance. The differences of nations a precarious reliance. The differences of make immense differences in the produce of the own soils, in different years, and consequently Plentiful harvests with them, especially if simila ones occur at the same time in the countries which are the furnishers, occasion, of course, a glut in the markets of the latter." Idem.

The uniform appearance of an abundance specie, as the concomitant of a flourishing state manufactures, and of the reverse, where they not prevail, afford a strong presumption of their favourable operation on the wealth of a country."

luxuries and needless manufactures, and on the contrary, promote the exportation of manufac-tures, to be consumed a foreign countries, may be called, with respect to the people that make them, generative laws; as, by increasing subsist ce, they encourage marriage.
"Such laws, likewise, strengthen a nation dou

bly, by increasing its own people, and diminishing its neighbor's." Franklin's Works, vol. iv. page 189

"In places where manufacturing institutions pic il, hesides the persons orgularly engaged in their industrious individuals and families who are willing as a resource for multiplying their enjoyments, The husbandman himself experiences a new source of profit and support, from the increased industro of his wife and daughters; invited and stimulate hy the demands of the neighbouring manufactories." A Hamilton,

The United States are, to a certain extent, in the situation of a country precluded from foreign commerce. They can, indeed, without difficulty, obtain from abroad the manufactured supplies of which they are in want. But they experience merous and very injurious impediments to emission and vent of their commodities. Nor this the case in reference to a single foreign nation The regulations of several countries with we have the most extensive intercourse, throw serious obstructions in the way of the princi

very little labour. Our abundant harvests are produced as undeniable proofs of this, in vain. But will buy every little article that the farmer can bring to market, and he will soon become industri-001 The most barren fields will then become covered with some useful produce." Anderson on Na-tional Industry, page 62.

CHINESE PAPERS

Although European and domestic news abounds, the reader may be gratified with the contents of a Climese newspaper. The following articles appear in one of the late London papers, as translated by Dr. Morrison, from a Pepin Gazette.

In the 196th number of the Pokin Gazette, the Emperor's Ministers report that they have divided the list of criminals whose death warrants require his sanction, into seven paris, and have taken the opinion of the Astronomical Buard as to the proper days for his Majesty to fix his mark. This is done by drawing a curved line, in red ink, under the name of the person to be executed. The the name of the person to be executed. The number of criminals included in this report is 479, this Majesty gave orders on the first day that 76 were to be executed within 40 days; on the second, that 65 should suffer in the same period; on the third, 18 within 60 days; on the fourth, 74 within 35 days; on the fifth, 73 within 12 days; on the sixth, 82 from 4 to 9 days; and on the seventh, 25 condeinned at court within the same period. In the list are included only the lighter degree of camital officiers, and, as in very attractions. degree of capital off, nees, and, as in very afrection crimes, unless doubt arrass respecting the crim nal, punishment is inflicted in a very summary manner, no criterion is afforded of the abode num manner, no criterion is afforded of the whole number of capital punishments within the year. Even in the cases referred to the Emperor for his decision, the criminal is sometimes put to death before his order can be obtained. His Celestial Majesty is aminus to repress literation. In the Canton Gasette of the 11th Oct. 1822, it to officially announced, that "appeals from the provinces have become so frequent of late, that the Emperor-pommands string search to be made to discover all 'law-anits' acting bias k-guards," who fatten on feeds the melvey have cakindled, and, when found to the purish them severely."

*FREEZ, July SL, 1824.—In consequence of the time to

stant, I caltinuously as the 25th that the double is officed for fair wasther. This morning at day-break the clouds began to disperse, for which I feet the deepest thanks. I command this:

"One attch of Thibet incense be taken to my cidest son, that he may go to the "Great l'emple," and, with piety and sincerny, prostrate himself, and return thanks; then let the altar be removed, send also four stoks of Thibet incense to the Temples of the Seasons, the Winds, the Clouds, and Thunder Gods, and thanks be returned. Let the Priests who read prayers be rewarded by the court that superintends the imperial household.—Respect this."

In the end of July and the beginning of August, the rails we're so excessive in the province of Chea

the rains were so excessive in the province of Che. Keang as to inundate the country, and some tract of low land were completely under water, so that ople had to betake themselves to the and it is further reported, that, in the above province, a hill had sunk, and a lake formed in it rence, a full had sunk, and a lake formed in it place; the distressed survivors wished to retir to Krang-see province, in search of a subsistence but the Deputy Governor had sent supplies of money to the frontiers, and forbidden the admis-tion of had of

noney to the frontiers, and formous among to the frontiers, and formous a sion of bands of beggars.

Sung-chung-tang, the aged companing of Lord Macartney, has been ordered to Jehol, to preside

"Carron, Sept. 17, 1823.—On the 10th has "Carron, Sept. 17, 1823.—On the 10th has the treasurer wanted on the Governor, and inform ed him that he was going to perform the autumna sacrifice to the Namhoy God.

On the 11th, the Governor issued, on red pape On the 11th, the Governor issued, on red paper, a proclamation announcing the congratulations to be paid, and ceremonies to be observed, on the 14th inst. being the Emperor's birth-day—a day sacred! The anniversary of one of the ten thou sand years of his life!

On that day, at 4 o'clock in the morning, all the girll and military officers were required. in

the civil and military officers were required, in court dresses, to repair to the hall dedicated to his Majesty, and there perform the prostrations usual on such occasions; and to wear their cour dresses three days before, and three days after the birth-day; but the 9th and 15th being anniversa-ries of the deaths of certain members of the imperial family, they are not to wear the garments of joy upon those days. However, to make up the full period of days, the court dresses are to be worn until the 19th of September.

On the 11th inst. the Governor, Foo-yuan, and all

the civil and militars officers of the city of Canton repaired to the Tempie of the Queen of Heaven and performed the autumnal sacrifice before th

in the north, has reported to his majesty a defi-ciency in the receipt for the current year, o 118,000 tarls. The Emperor takes occasion to censure all the commissioners, and orders the in-dividual in question to pay the deficiency out o

WILL OF BONAPARTE.

The last will of Napoleon Bonaparte has just een published, in the form of a pamphlet, in French, and English, by Mr. Ridgeway of Lor

"Napolson.-This 15th of April, 1821, at Longwood, Island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will:— "I die in the Apostolic Roman religion, in the

cosom of which I was born more than fifty year ince. It is my wish that my ashes may repose in the banks of the Seine in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well. my last moment, the tenderest sentiments; I be-seech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the smares which yet environ his in-

was born a French Prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe; He ought never to fight against France or to injure her in any manner; He ought to adopt my motto, 'Every thing for the French people.' I die prematurely assassinated by the English oligarchy and its ***. The English nation will not be slow in axening me. The two tion will not be slow in avenging me. The transfer unfortunate results of the invasion of France unfortunate results of the invasion of France, when she had still so many resources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augereau, Talleyrand, and La FAVETTE. I forgive them may the posterity of France forgive them like me. I thank my good and excellent mother, the cardinal by brothers and sisters, for the interest they have continued to feel for me. I pardon Louis for the libel which he published in 1820; It is replete with false assertions and fal-1820; It is replete with raise assertions and ransified documents. I disayow the 'Manuscript of St. Helena,' and other works, under the title of 'Maxims, Sayings, &c.' which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. These are not the rules which have guided my life. I caused the Duke d'Egnhien to be arrested and wind heaven the step was essential to the asfer-I disayow the 'Manuscript of tried because the step was essential to the safe ty, interest, and honour of the French people. ty, interest, and honour of the French people, ty, interest, and honour of the French people, ty, interest, and honour of the French people, by the measure in Paris. Under similar circumstances I would act in

"The remainder of the will contains a very great

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

On the 2d Aug. the degree of M. D. was con-

versity of Edinburgh.

The damage sustained by the recent inundations in Bohemia, amount, it is said, in only three of the circles of that kingdom to 1,030,000 florins. A large district of Switzerland, had also sufficient by the bill the control of the circles rins. A large district of suffered by a hail storm.

ferred on 109 students in medicine

The British government has ordered the establishment of regular Packets to Vera Cruz, Carthagens, and Laguira.

Carthagens, and Laguira.

The prospect continued favorable for an abundant harvest in England and Ireland.

Various statements are given in the London papers of the capture of Ipsara. Those from Smyrna uniformly represent the Greeks to have behaved in a cowardly manner. One letter, of July 6th. asas:—

6th, says:—
About 10 or 12 of the best Greek vessels with the richest Greeks on board with their fa-milies, and it is said the public treasure, escaped at the very onset of the business. They sailed out of port, telling their betrayed countrymen, that they would attack the Turks at another quar-ter of the island, and cause a division!" " All the ire ships, and about 12 or 14 armed vess fire ships, and about 12 or 14 armed vessels of the Greeks were destroyed (burnt) by the Turks, and 18 or 20 of the former struck their colors, and had the Turkish flag flying when the last ac-counts came away." "The fleet will go next to Samos, which will most likely be attacked in a very few days." "We have just learned offici-ally that the island of Samos has sent in its sub-mission to the Purte."

Another letter from Smyrna, dated the 10th of Another letter from Smyrna, dated the 10th of July, states that the Captain Pacha had 80 vessels, large and small, when he attacked the island of Ipsara, and having landed 14,000 men, it was unnecessary for the Turkish fleet to fire a gun. The sea was covered with the bodies of the Greeks, who endeavoured to escape in small boats and vessels so heavily laden, that they sunk.—The Abanian Greeks made some resistance, but were repulsed, after killing about 500 Turks, and they took refuge in the last fortress on the eastern side of the Island, which held out the while day.

castern side of the Island, which held out the whole day.

The Primates of the Island and the Seante had line to escape with their families in their own trees, which were long at Auti-Spare, whence

to prevent the enumer of broot.

It is again asserted that the Captain Pacha had sustained great less in an action with the Greak fleet, after the destruction of spara, and that the Derwish Pacha had lost the whole of his van-

the Derwish Pacha had lost the whole of his van-guard in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the pass at Thermopylz.

The following is an extract of a letter from Trieste, dated the 4th of August.—"The success of the Turks against Ipsara has caused the great-est consternation in the Archipelago; and as treachery is supposed to have sided them in the stack, we are amprehensive they will ranidly treachery is supposed to have sided them in the attack, we are apprehensive they will rapidly proceed against the other islands, were they no doubt have many secret friends. The Greeks appear quite dismayed by the fall of Ipsara."

Speaking of the late disaster in Greece, a writer from Frankford observes—"The Albanese who betrayed the Ipsariots have reaped the due deserts of their treachery. All the springs of crime and intrinue are at this moment at work, and

and intrigue are at this moment at work, and torrents of blood are about to flow. If the unfor-tu-ate Greeks be exterminated, it is to their fellow-christians that they will owe their deplorab European Christians transported the troop the Captain Pacha, and their flags were see in considerable numbers in the midst of Christians were employed to treat with the Albanese who sold Ipsara. Christians themselves still sell their vessels to Mahomed Ali, Pacha of Egypt. Is it the policy of Europe that delivers up the Greeks to the Mussulman executioners?"

WHERLY COMPENDIUM. [Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Accident .- On Sunday last, as the new brig Cync Capt. H. King, was proceeding down the river, on her passage to Barbadoes, and when nearly oppo-site the Lazaretto, a seaman, named George Scott, fell overboard, while in the act of drawing a pail of water, and notwithstanding the exertions of those on board to save him, he was unfortunately drown-

Suicide.—On Thursday morning early, a man hung himself in his own house; his name is said to be John Underwood, by profession a painter; the cause of this rosh act is attributed to intempe

We understand his body has not yet bee

Asher Miner, editor of the "Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser," Diylestown, has disposed of his establishment to Mesors Kramer and Morris,

his establishment to Mesers. Kramer and Morris, of this City. They enter upon their editorial duties on the 1st of October.

Explorion—The powder mills of Mesers: Laffin & Loomis, in Lee, Mass. blew up, with a terrible explosion, on the 18th. There were about 7500 lbs in two houses, which tore every thing to pieces.— Four men were kilfed, and many buildings destroy-ed. A spark had got into the glazing house.! The total number of Baptists throughout the

United States, is computed at present to be about 223,000. The increase during the last year was about 12000, which has been nearly the annual average increase since 1821. The number of associations of this denomination of christians is 184. among which are, 3594 churches and 2219 mini

A letter from Waynesboro, N. C. of the 20th A letter from Waynesboro, N. C. of the 20th inst. says,—"We have had no fair weather for nearly or quite three weeks.—Very little good folder is saved, and the rot in the cotton is by half, worse than it ever was before. Our crops will not average a third of what was expected."

At Boston, on Friday, the thermometer stood at 84 deg.; and on Saturday at 59, making a change of temperature in twenty-four hours of 25 degrees. It is stated in a late New Oclana pages that

of temperature in twenty-four hours of 25 degrees. It is stated in a late New-Orleans paper, that four ruffians entered the dwelling of a Mr. Sevoe, a cabinet maker of that city, residing at the foot of Gravier street, in the Fausbourg St. Mary, and inhumanly murdered him, and robbed his house at an early hour in the evening.

A man who called himself Aaron Cummins, has been accessed at Postspouth. N. H. on a charge of

been arrested at Portsmouth, N. H. on a charge o passing counterfeit money. Among a quantity of counterfeit bills found upon him, were 53 bills of \$3, of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey, 50 bilis of \$5, of the Franklin Bank in New-York bills of \$5. Eagle Bank, New Haven, and 14 of \$. Phoenix Bank, Hartford.

The last Lynchburg Herald states the death of of r. John Camson of Patrick county—supposed to be the oldest man in that section of Virginia. He as outlived every relative, and has at last died

after living 120 years." A Turtle, seven feet long, and weighing 800 ds, was taken off Cape Ann, on the 20th ult. and carried to Boston.

The Board of Managers of the American Colo nization Society have determined to send, if possible, two vessels to Liberia, with emigrants, this fall—one to sail from James river, and the other from some point, further north, not yet

designated.

The Columbus, from Quebec bound to England, got on shore on Betsiamitis Shoals, in the St. Lawrence, but was subsequently seen sailing down the river with a fair wind.

It is ascertained that there are at this time 12,400 steam engines in action in Great Britain, and that they are applied to almost every branch

Captain Black of the ship Emilia, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, together with his first mate and Steward, died on the passage, from eating Dolphin. The presence of poison from eating Dolphin. The presence of poison can always be ascertained by putting a piece of silver in the kettle in which the fish is boiled.— The best way to avoid this danger is not est the fish at all.

The late rains are said to have materially injur-

The late rains are said to have materially injured the crops in different parts of North Carolina. The Connecticut Herald states that at the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting at Hartlord, Con. a judgment was rendered in favor of the U. States Bank for about 30,000 dollars and interest, U. States Bank for about 30,000 dollars and interest, from the commencement of the suit. The action was brought by the Bank against Arthur Magili, Cashier, and Jushua Stow and others, the sureties, on a bond given to secure the fidelity of the Cashier of the Branch bank at Muddetown, Con.

The wheat crops in Upper and Lower Canada, are said to be of rather superior quality, and more than an average.

than an average.

Consubial difficulties.—Wittiam Bennington, of Danville, Kentucky, lately cautioned the public against trusting his wife Tabitha, and charging her with having left his bed and board. Mrs. Tabitha Bennington, after acknowledging the pain it gives her to be engaged in newspaper publications, denies that she left her husband, but charges him flatly with having deserted her, after crueily beating her with a hickory, and spoising all her gowns and ruffles; and further that the bed he speaks of belongs to her. As to the caution respecting credit, Tabitha states that no person who knows him would credit him for one cent. would credit him for one or

Flax Machine.—A Mr. Roumage, of New York, has advertised that he has invented a Machine for dressing Flax, by which (with only a half-size machine) a man and a boy may break 400 weight of flax in a day. The flax is taken to the machine without preparation, and by a simple operation, is broken without injury to the fibre. The bleaching is effected by another process, and, also without resorting to acids or corrosives, is prepared for manufacturing.

On Thursday the 9th ult, the inhabitants of Greevaburgh (Penn.) and its vicinity, rose in arms to avert the threatened ravages of an innumerable army of squiresly, which had commenced the work of destruction on the neighbourner

the tonings of whi ply up and down

two miles distant, where it an earthquake. We were i about 1000 weight of powd

HAYAMA.—By the schooner Callamiton, arrived at Baltimore, in a from Hayana, we learn that for the ous to his sailing, an embarya had neisting of arms ceived that many ceived that many piratical be at Havana.

There were 47 deaths by ye harleston, 8. C. from the 12th to Charleston, S. C. from the 12th to the tember, which is said to be four more ever been reported as having died of van's Island.

New ORLEANS.—The Sickney officting course on the 31st of my appearance of amendment; any appearance of amendment by official reports, that some citizens, and persons for years climate, have fallen victime.

An officer who was engaged in the Ashantees, but who has remedined and a second a s outwards to the right and left by as to uncover the heads of the lumns, and commence loading, then advance, and the front plai then advance, and the front plasses outward as their preceding plasses the flanks of the columns, and refer of their respective columns. By an incessant hre is nept advancing. Should they experience and find themselves pressed upon it is the columns rapidly disperse, and reformer order at a named position is columns are thus prepared to a The columns are thus profresh attack."

Evening Bost. PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1894. On Thursday morning, the 23d ell. Go. where his reception was such as was to be especied from a people, who "in the times that sid men's acults," were as true to the good case, as the needle is to the north, Three thousal be fantry, and five bundred Horse, were paried to the Green at Newark. Bowers and triangula arches were erected in several place. Twinghour formula, the beauty of the automatics and four females, the beauty of the surrounding of try, strewed the path with roodes, composed for the occasion odes, composed for the occasion. A very income sive address was delivered, and a very fieler al affectionate reply made. The burgo matrix at the little village of Bergen and its min of midents, turned out and presented the General with beautiful walking cane, made out of an ap under which Washington and La Payete hide-posed in 1779. The General dined with Gop-nor Ogden, and spent the evening with line Elizabethown.

On Priday the General pursued his roots, with lay through several respectable town, is all which he was received in the most embassion. manner.
At 2 o'clock on Saturday last the General

At 2 o'clock on Saturday last the Grammer, in the control of the c Two splendid triumphal arches, riced, were erected in Trenton. On Cadmus, in which he mude his last passes we happy shores. After passing through the pal streets, the General was conducted to state House, at the gate of which was created triumphal arch under which General Washington neral first landed in An State House, at the gate of which was creeted triumphal arch under which General Washing passed, on his journey to New York, to be in gurated as President of the United States. But tunately it had been carefully preserved, asking who, next to Washington, most deserved honour. Here the General was met by two four young ladies in white, with waist rhouse each of which, in front, was printed the mark one of the states. The General was highly sed with this display, and, without intending of effection upon the Sovereign Congress, plant remarked, that the States were never as was presented before. An appropriate ode was set ed with this display, and, without muser reflection upon the Bovereign Congress, paging remarked, that the States were never as presented before. An appropriate ode was presented before. An appropriate ode was displayed to the Legislative Hall, where he can exist a superior of the Mayor, (Judge M'Neely,) Corporation, and an address delivered suitable the occasion. After various introduction, General was conducted to Bispham's Hoot, was a splendid dinner was prepared by the Corporation. In the evening he joined the Cincinnal whom he supped. Before entering Treates, adjoining field, he reviewed the military assess in that place, about 3000. An address was vered by Gen. Stryker, on the part of the single of the State, to which Gen. Le Payette results the following very flattering reply:

"I have been doubly happy:

"I have been doubly happy, say dear the fillowing very flattering reply:

in the fine appearance of the patrout furnities that the most cased appearance of the patrout furnities with the old ones to excite furnities with the old ones to excite furnities and grantande, of which I happy an accommod transmit the most cased appearance on the first and transmit the most cased appearance of the first and transmit the most cased appearance to Transmit the

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The citisers of Pennsylvania behold, with the

The citisers of Pennsylvania behold, with the

statistics feeling and exalted regard, the illusous friesd and companion of Washington.

With entiments of the highest veneration and

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versal to so where more deeply felt, than in Parisit of both hemispheres, universal joy which your arrival has diffused over the hation is no where more deeply felt, than in Pennsylvania, whose fields and streams are rendered memorable by your schievements; whose citizens were the followers of your standard, and the witnesses of your sacrifices, and toils, in the defence of American liberty. The eventful scenes of your useful life are engraven on our hearts.—A nation has rejoiced at your successes, and sympathised with your sorrows. With ardent pleasure we have ever observed your streamous exertions as the friend of man; and whilst your great services, readered in the cause of humanity, have commanded our admiration, the purity of your motives has insured the love and affection of Americans. With the best feelings of the heart we now approach you, with the assurance that, if any ricars. With the best feelings of the heart we now approach you, with the assurance that, if any thing could add to our happiness on this interesting occasion, it would be the hope of enjoying the distinguished honour of your permanent residence among us, and that a long and splendid life of usefulness may be closed in the State whose soil has been moistened with your blood, generously shed in the cause of virtue, liberty and independence. The General made, in return, the following

dependence.

The General made, in return, the following appropriate reply:

On the happy moment, long and eagerly wished for, when I once more tread the soil of Pennsylvaria, I find in her affectionate welcome, so kind; expressed by her first magistrate, a dear recollection of past favours and a new source of delightful gratifications. The very names of this state and her capital, recal to the mind those philanthropic and liberal sentiments, which have marked every step of her progress.

Pennsylvania has been the theatre of the most important events: a partaker in the arduous toils and meritorious sacrifices, which have insured the success of our glorious, and fruitful Revolution. I particularly thank you, sir, for your gratifying mention of my personal obligations to the Pennsylvania ine; nor will I ever forget, that on Pennsylvania in ener will I ever forget, that on Pennsylvania is in full possession, and reaps all the prosperities, and happy consequences of that great national union, of those special institutions, which by offering in a self-governed people, the most perfect example of social order that ever existed, have reduced to absurdity, and ridicule, the anti-popular arguments of pretended statesmen in other countries. In whatever manner I may be disposed of, by the duties and feelings in which you have been pleased to sympathise, I shall ever rank this day among the most fortunate in my life; and while I beg your Excellency personally to accept my cordul acknowledgments, I have the honour to offer to you, as Governor of the State, a tribute of my profound gratitude and respectful devotion to the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

On the route to the city, and from Trenor to Pennsylvania.

respectful devotion to the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

On the route to the city, and from Trenton to Bristol, the roads were lined with the yeomanry of the country, and with its femsles. Every where acclamations announced his approach. One deep tone of enthusiasm possessed all hearts, and animated all minds. Gov. Shulze modestly declined accepting the bonor of a seat in the carriage with the General. The cavalcade arrived at Frankford at 7 o'clock in the evening; and a letter says, that town presented that night, a scene of unrivalled splendour and joy. A brilliant and tasteful illumination—an immense crowd of spectators—the beauty of the decoration—the elegance of the arch—the mingling of tongues—the laughing of voices—the delightful music—the shouts and benedictions of multitudes—all contributed to render the arrival of the illustrious La Fayette one of those events which a people do not easily forget. The General passed through Frankford and arrived at the Arsenal at a quarter past seven, accompanied by the Governor and suiter and after receiving receiving Arsenal at a quarter past seven, accompanied the Governor and suite; and after receiving warm gratulations of the thrung, retired to at his dress, but re-passed in the control of the control of the state of the control of the contr adjust his dress, but re-appeared in a short time. Several ladies were introduced to him immediate. ly on his arrival; whom he received with his usual affability and benevolence of manner. The following is a copy of the address of the Burgesses

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2, 1884.

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met by twen-nist ribush, in-ced the med as highly pla-t intending of grees, playing veer as well ne e ode was set energial was en-nere he was se feely.) and he red satishism to he Hotel, when by the Corpo-Clincinnaturi.

dress was de-of the Missis syette returns

General La PARETTE,—The Burgesses and Com General La Paratte.—The Burgesses and Committee, deputed by the citizens of Frankford, to communicate to you the deep gratitude that they are proud to feel for the important services which you have rendered to this country, in a period of ominous gloom, and almost hopeless peril, and the universal veneration which they entertain for the principles that have uniformly guided your public and private actions, respectfully tender to you their united congratulations on your safe and welcome arrival in the vicinity of this horough.—

As the organs of conveyance to you the contiwelcome arrival in the vicinity of this borough.—
As the organs of conveyance to you, the sentiments by which, in common with their fellow citizens, they are animated on this happy and interesting occasion, we shall ever bear in proud resting occasion, we shall ever bear in proud rebrance the day which has conferred upon us the signal honour which we now enjoy.

ENTRY INTO PHILADELPHIA.

We weave the wreath, we pour the wine, Where smiles like sparkling snabeams shine! And had the thousands foully nict To greet thee, matchless La Fayette!

The incidents of Tuesday, have added a proud epoch in the historic page of Philadelphia—in the recollections of the oldest inhabitants, or the records of the memorable events which have transthe recollections of the oldest inhabitants, or the records of the memorable events which have transpired, there is none in the annals of this metropolis that will bear comparison with the public reception given to Gen. La Fayette on the occasion of his triumphal entry into our city. As to the immense crowds which thronged every avenue through which the procession passed, the aplendor of the whole appearance, the unanimity, cordiality of sentiment and order which prevailed throughout, among citizens and soldiers, we dely the history of Rome, in her proudest day, to produce a parallel. The good feelings which have been thus called into action, by the renewal of our plediges of attachment and gratitude to the patriots of the revolution, we hope to see cherished among us: they evince more than any other circumstance, the respect and how which is felt for our friend—the friend of the people—the immortal La FATETE! It would be impossible to succeed, near we to attempt to give an adequate idea of the same which was presented on this never-to-be-largotten day. It would be an herculean task for a gant pen. The materials which we have put together to gratify our readers, are collected from the best sources, and may be relied on as substantially correct. We make no apology for occupying as large a portion of our paper with the fetalls of Tuesday's proceedings. They will be lasted down from father to son, as a rich legacy, to show posterity that all Republics have not been stantially correct. We make no apology for occupying as large a portion of our paper with the fetalls of Tuesday's proceedings. They will be lasted down from father to son, as a rich legacy, to show posterity that all Republics have not been stantially correct. We make no apology for occupying as large a portion of our paper with the actuals of Tuesday's proceedings. They will be an of adversity to a hield a brave people from the stant of Tuesday's proceedings. They will be an of adversity to a hield a brave people from the stant of tyrany and oppercase

wallader, where they arrived at about 9 of clouds. Mony of alle different secietary preventing argonized, were already on the genural, and in good swier, served in the respective statums assigned to chost. Depression to the previous orders of the Major General, the First Division of Troops furned blief line in Stush's field, enclosing an area of fifty four acres. The Division had been reinforced by detachments from many of the other countries and from New-Jersey. The whole Line was formed at the hour of designation. The Harrisburg Caralry formed the Body Gourd of the Governor of Penn, sylvania. The first County and first City Temp were detailed for the Body Gourd of La Fayeste—The whole has forened three sections of an hollow square, and two flanks of a fointh, between which two flanks was the entrance into the field, which was guarded by a corps of Cavalry, and by the detachment of La Fayeste Grays, detailed as a Main Guard, from Col. Watmongh's Regiment of Iofanctry—Nearly at the hour of appointment, the approach of the General, aute, and escort from the As-mal, where he had rested the night previous, was announced by a numerious band of trumpets and the distant shouts of the myriads that awarmed to phe spot.—As the General entered the held, a salute was fired from Col. Prevors's battalism of Artillery—It is proper here to apprise the interested reader, that the whole area of 54 acres was prefectly clear of Citizens, who all turned themselves in an orderly menner on the rear of the lime, and consequently every beholder, soldier or citizes, could see every thing—The carriage of the Governor of New Jersey first entered the field, alterwards followed that of the Governor of Pennsylvania and suite, and next those of the Committee of Philadelphia; then came the splendid barrouche that bore LA FAYETTE and the venerable and white topped boots. The driver's dress was the same. The surface—It was dress was the same. The word being given, the whole line, amounting to about 10,000, presented arms, and the General Lawlin pay you their respects." To which Gen. La Fayette, rising in his carriage, replied,—" Gentlemen,
I have great pleasure in meeting you here to-day.
I feel very grateful for your attentions. I thank
you for them, and shall bear them in remembrance."—Having reviewed this line, the General
again dismounted, and received the marching salute, under the command of General Cadwallader,
and expressed great satisfaction with the appearance and conduct of the troops.—The General then
re-ascended his barouche, and the order for taking
up the line of march was given. The different societies had formed in open order, and extended
from the first arch, in the Northern Liberties, a
distance of three miles. The first brigade passed
on between the ranks of the societies; the societies
then fell into their respective places, the second
brigade followed, and the whole procession was
closed by the corps of the New-Jeraey Cavalry.—
As the General moved from the ground, the air
was rent by the acclamations of the people. The
concourse of people from the city to the parade
ground, was immense. Thousands and thousands
were on foot—the roads and streets were almost
blocked up with carriages of every description,
filled with ladies and gentlemen richly labited, and
affording a most aplendid and delightful spectacle.
There was, throughout the whole of this immense
mass of people, the utmost order and decorum.
A great number of extra officers had been employed by the police, but they were unnecessary. A
deep, though joyous silence of admiration prevail-A great number of extra officers had been employed by the police, but they were unincessary. A deep, though joyous silence of admiration prevailed throughout, interrupted only by bursts of admiration —The Printers, as he passed, threw into the barouche from a Press in the road, copies of a beautiful Ode, by James N. Barker, Esq. written for the occasion.—Arrived at Pourth street, in the Northern Liberties, the procession passed under an arch thrown across the street, supported by two leaser arches over the side walks. Over the principal arch were thirteen stars, large and brilliant. Northern Liberties, the procession passed under an arch thrown across the street, supported by two lesser arches over the side walks. Over the principal arch were thirteen stars, large and brilliant, representing the thirteen original states. The inscription upon this arch, was,—"A Nation's thanks to Freedom's Friend." At the corner of Vine and Fourth streets, stood another splendid triumphal arch, constructed, apparently, of massive hewn stone. The arch was formed by thirteen blocks, each bearing the name of one of the original states, with the name and arms of Pennsylvania on the Key Stone. The motto was as follows: "The Sons of Freetnen welcome the Hero who 'burned to shed his best blood in the cause of liberty.'" On the left of the base, was painted a female figure, with the inscription—" Prosperity the result of Industry." On the right, the figure of the Genius of Liberty, with this motto—" Liberty the result of bravery." On the reverse of the arch, were the same representations, together with the figures "1751" on the base or column, together with the names of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, Wooster, De Kalb, Lincoln, Wayne. On the right, the figures, "1764." with the names on the column, of Hancock, S. Adams, Franklin, Morrin, M'Kean, Sullivan, Putnam and Hamikon. On the right of the arch were twenty-four beautiful girls, of nearly equal ages, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers on their heads, and blossoms in their hands, which they strewed in the path after singing, "See the Conquering Hero comes." On the left were twenty-four boys, dressed in black, who were prepared with an address, but were not permitted to deliver it, in consequence of the arrangements of the corporation.—A very splendid arch was prepared to greet the General, at the corner of Fourth and Race atreets, the most remarkable circumstance attached to which was, that on its top there was mounted in all its natural majesty, a living eagle.

was mounted in all its natural majesty, a living

When the General crossed the city line, the event was announced by a salute from the John Adams. The crowd now became immense and the shouts were ten times redoubled. The variety of shouts were ten times reducibled. The variety of circumstances under which he passed along, tended to render the whole transaction equally grand and affecting—The deep-mouthed cannon roared their loud and warlike welcome—the aoul starting trump breathed forth its clear and martial all-haif—harmonious music floated along the air—the gay, the shrill, the rapturous notes of the fife ascended aloft—the drums rolled their accordant battle sound—the belis "pealed the notes Omnipotent to charm"—but resonent wer every other sound was heard redoubled and predominant the well-known name of the object of a nation's rapture, with a deafening power, that caused our ears to tingle—Hugas !—La Fayette!—La Fayette! sprang from the voices of a multitude that rolled on—and on—and on—like wave after wave of the secan in sums

the that is every grateful better the Paymentung on every in-the Payette breat from every tongues-to. Especia best from every tongues-to. Especia best from every tongues-to. Especia of every pointing eye—to best tongues-tongues-to every gain.

The procession emercal the city in the following order: A chralcade of one hundred chisens, mounted. Sixty cavalry, in the form of a hollow square. A limit of musicious, mounted. A corps of one hundred shi sixty cavalry. A detachment of artifery, with four pieces of ordinance. A brigade of infantry, of near 2:00 men, including one or two crimpanies of riflemen, all in oniform. The committee of arrangements, in carringes. Gen. La Fayette, in a barouche, with six cream crioced borses, out-siders in livery, mounted on horses of the same colorsion. Shulze and suite, in a harouche and four brown horses. Ger. Vollamon and suite, of New-Jersey, in a like carriage and horown horses. Two other carriages with alistinguished individuals—Doe hundred and lifty revolutionary heroes, drawn in three cars of great magnitude, a ith four horses each, trinsmed with white and red, and the caradeory, each, thin word, "Defenders of our Country," in the care decry, of the caradeory, and the caradeory, each, thin of the list car, in large gold letters, were the words, "Defenders of our Country," on the other, "The Survivous of 1776," in front, "Washington;" in the rear," La Fayette," After these came the different trades and sometics: the Red view of Pennsylvania on the tiph, the Painters, the Umbrella Makers, the La Fayette a well-intered in a survivous and sometics. The house in some piaces were actually damaged in the attempt to make them convenient the Red view of Bouthwark, the Shin Carpenters of Kensington and Southwark, the Shin Carpenters of Kensington and Southwark, the Shin Carpenters of Kensington and Southwark, the Voung Men of the City and country, the Washington and Fayette Society, the Copera, the winders and adors the makes, the passed, waving the whole line, hundreds of stages we facing inward, and presented arms. The General passed up, followed by the Committee, and alighted under the Arch, passed through it, and was received on the walk by the Committee. The Civic Arch which crosses Chesnut street in front of the Itali of Independence is constructed of frame work covered with canvass, and painted in perfect imitation of stone. The plan and general features are somewhat similar to the triumphal Arch of Septimius Beverus, at Rome. Its dimensions are 45 feet front by 12 feet in depth, embracing a basement story of the doric order from which the great arch springs, to the height of 24 feet above the pavement of the street. The spandrils or abutments on each front are decorated with figures of Fame, painted in basto relieve, having their arms extended and mutually holding a civic weeth over the key-stone of the Arch. The wings on each side of the centre arch of the Innie order, being decorated with niches and statues representing Liberty, Victory, Independence, and Plenty, each having appropriate mottos inscribed in corresponding pannels. The whole of the building is surmounted by an Entablature 30 feet from the pavement, and supports a flight of steps, in the centre, upon which is placed the arms of the city, executed in a manterly manner by Mr. Sully. On each side of the arms are placed the statues of Justice and Wisdom, with their appropriate emblems, sculptured by Mr. Strickland and executed un truly imposing and highly decorative work of art was designed by Mr. Strickland and executed un was designed by Mr. Strickland and executed un der his superintendance by Messrs, Warren, Dar ley and Jefferson, scene painters of the New Thea tre. The superficial surface of painted canvast amounts to upwards of 3,000 square feet.

amounts to upwards of 3,000 square feet.

After the General had been received by the Committee, he walked on the covered way prepared for him to the door of the Hall of Independence, the people rending the air with acclamations.—The Hall has been fitted up in the most aplendid manner. The Room is 40 feet square, the walls and ceiling painted with stone colour, the windows hung with scarlet and blue drapery studded with stars. In the east side stands a statue of the immortal Washington, in a recess which was formerly occupied by the Chair of the Speaker of the first Congress. Behind the statue there is an azure star drapery suspended from spears and wreaths. To the right and left of the statue hungs the Portraits of William Penn, Franklin and Robert Morraits of William Penn, Franklin and Robert Morraits. traits of William Penn, Franklin and Robert Morris and Francis Hopkinson. The intermediate spaces are filled with the Portraits of Greene, Wayne, Monigomery, Hamilton, Gates, Rocham-beau, Charles Carrol, of Carrotton, and Gov. M'Kean. Over the door of entrance is placed the celebrated Portrait of Washington by R. Peale, re-lieved on each side by crimson and azure drapery suspended from spears and laurel wreaths. On the right and left of the entrance are placed the Portraits of Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Madison, Montres, and the creatible Company of the production of the contract of th Monroe, and the venerable Charles Thompson.— On the north and south the windows are draped to the floor with crimson and azure, the carpet of similar colours, and the furniture of mahogany tastefully and appropriately disposed. The Gen-eral was introduced into the Hall so celebrated in our National Annals, amidst the reiterated and re-doubled page of incrims. doubled peals of joy from the multitude. The

The Catizens of Philadelphia welcome to their homes, the patriot who has long been dear to their homes, the patriot who has long been dear to their hearts. Grateful at all times for the enjoyment of a free government, they are, on this occasion, peculiarly anaious but unable to express a deep felt sentiment of pure affection towards those veherable men whose martial and civic virtues, ûnder Providence, have conferred upon themselves and their descendants, this mighty blessing. Fortyvight years ago, in this city, and in this hallowed Hall, which may emphatically be called the Birthplace of Independence, a convention of men, such as the world has rarely seen, pre-emment for talents and patriotism, solemnly declared their determination to assume for themselves the right of Self Government, and that they and their posterity should thenceforth assert their just rank among the nations of the earth.—A small, but cherished band of those who breasted the soom and sustained the principles thus promulgated to the world atili remain.—In the front rank of these worthies, History will find, and we now delight to honour, General LA PAYETTE, whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of freedom and to the support of the unalienable rights of man.

GENERAL—Many of your Co-patriots have passed away, but the remembrance of their virtues and their services shall never pass from the minds of this people—theirs is an imperiabable face a the with beart-left joy the illustrions dead's with beart-left joy the illustrions dead with the content of the illustrions dead's with beart-left joy the illustrions dead with the content of the illustrions dead's with beart-left joy the illustrions dead with the content of the illustrions dead's with left of the content of the illustrions de The Caisens of Philadelphia welcome to their

To this address the General replied:

To this address the General replied:

My entrance through this fair and great city amidst the most selected and affecting recollections, and under all the circumstances of a welcome which no expression could adequately acknowledge, has excited emotions of my heart, in which are mingled tha feelings of menty fifty years. Here, Sir, within these sacred sails, by a guancil of wise and devoted patriots, and in a style worthy of the decil itself, was fieldly declared the independence of these vast United States, which, while it anticipated the independence of the whole American hemisphere, has begun, for the civilized world, the era of a new and of the only true social order founded on the unaffectable rights of man, the practibility and advantages of which are every day admirably demonstrated by the happiness and prosperity of your populous city. Here, Sir, was planned the formation of our virtuous, brave, and revolutionary army, and the providential inspiration received that gave command, to our beloved matchless Washington. But these and many other remembrances are mingled with a deep regret for the mimerous cotemporaries, for the great and good men, whose loss we have remained to mourn. It is to their services, Sir, to your regard for their memory, to your knowledge of the friendships. I have culoyed, that I refer the greatest part of the honors here and elsewhere received, much at perior to my individual merit. It is also under the impulse of my own sentiments, that I beg you, Mr. Mayor, you gentlemen of both councils, and all the citizens of Philadelphis, to accept the tribute of my affectionate respect and profound gratitude.

The Judges of the Courts, the Cincinnati, Governor of Louisman, and many distinguished streater.

cils, and all the citizens of Philadelphis, to so ept the tribute of my affectionate respect and profound gratitude.

The Judges of the Courts, the Cincinnati, Governor of Louisiana, and many distinguished strangers were then introduced to him. Among others he recognised his old friend and companion in arms, Col. Forrest, who burst into a flood of tears, and was so completely overwhelmed with emotion as to be sompelled to retire. Colonel Forrest, it is well known, behaved with great galantry at the head of his Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and was struck in the arm by a ball that knocked him off his horse. At five, the General left the Hall, followed through the State tiouse Yard into Walnut street, by the Mayor, Corporation, the Judges, and other distinguished persons to the harouche. The Main Guard, consisting of the first Company Washington Guards, Capt. Charles S. Smith, Washington Graya, Capt. Childs, La Fayette Graya, Capt. Hillington, and three Companies from Gol. Geyer's Regiment, saluted as he passed.—They then fell into column by filing to the rear, and the whole body, under command of Colonel Williams, proceeded to the Quarters of the General waited on several

House.

In the evening, the General waited on several distinguished ladies of his former acquainfance.—

At half past six o'clock the city was in a blase of light, with splendid transparencies in many of the streets. Many of our wealthy citizens arrayed their windows with beautiful ornaments of marble and alabaster, and decorated them in a charming their windows with beautiful ornaments of marble and alabaster, and decorated them in a charming manner, with flowers of various huea, and lamps of gargeous colours. The United States' Bank was a perfect anomaly in illumination, and surpassed any thing we ever saw or heard of. The lights were so arranged as not to be seen at all, and the doors being thrown open, an as to discover the interior, the whole building presented the enchanting appearance of a palace of transparent marble. There was a sprinkling of rain about seven o'clock—just enough to lay the dust. But four persons were taken up during the night and brought before the Mayor. There was not so much as a pane of glass broken, by design, in the city and Liberties. Very few, if any cases of ine-briety, were observed. The number of troops paraded, as reported to the Inspector Geocral, was ten thousand. In line, two deep, they extended two miles and a quarter.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the Geocral received visits at the Hall of Independence, irom noon until three o'clock. A part of each day was appropriated for the presentation of addresses. On Wednesday afternoon about five, he dined with the Gorporation and about two hundred guests at the Mansion House Hotel. In the evening be joined a small party at the house of Dr. Beasely, Provost of the University, and thence went to the elegant mansion of General Cadwallader, where he remained until midnight, with a number of distinguished persons, chiefly military officere, assembled by the Major General to meet him. A band of music statiuned near the door, played appropriate airs. On Thursday be dined with the Governor of Pennsylvania, at Head's Hotel. This day he dines at the Masonic Hall, with his Masonic brethren.

day he dines at the Masonic Hall, with his Masonic brethren.
This morning the General visited the Navy Yard A civic procession was formed on the occasion in Third street, with the right on Bouth street, displaying southwardly, under the direction of the following gentlemen: Samuel Humphreys, chief marshal: Richard Palmer, Ebenezer Ferguson, Joshua Raybold, Robert O'Neil, George L. Eyre, and Alexander J. Reed. The line of march was taken up about nine o'clock.
General La Patzyra will leave this city on Tuesday afternoon, lodge at Old Chester, and proceed by way of Wilmington, Buttimore, Wushington Gity, Mount Vernon, and Richmond, so as to arrive at Yorktown by the 19th of October, the an-

arrive at Yorktown by the 19th of Octobe more Committee of Arrangement have announced in the newspapers that they expect him to arrive there on the morning of the 7th of this month.

The following order has been made known to the The following order has been made known to the troops which paraded on Tuesday last, by Gene Cartwallader's Aid-de-camp, Thos. W. Morris, Esq. The Major General is requested by General La Faxerra to communicate to the troops paraded in review yesterday, his "most affectionate and grateful acknowledgments for the kind and cordial marks of attachment and respect exhibited towards marks of attachment and respect exhibited towards him in his reception by the line."

The approbation of the illustrious personage whom the nation delights to honour, was expressed in terms to which every officer and man would have listened with pride and delight. The invited cops were especially pointed out to the Generalla attention, and were remarked by him as contributing their full stage to the brilliance of the direct ing their full share to the brilliancy of the display.

In Virginia the Executive have agreed to appropriate 6000 dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the fete at York on the 19th October. In the interior of Alabama, a ball and public dinner have been given to celebrate the arrival of our forest. arrival of our guest.

The circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Mary Lister, wile of Capt, James Lister, who died on Tuesday last, were truly melancholy—in the morning she was sufficiently well to prepare her daughter and little son for seeing the procession attending on General La Farkty, and expected to be able to see the illumnation in her immediate neighborhood in the evening herself, but alas her children and friends returning joyful and happy from viewing the entry of out country's illustrous defender, found her a cold corpse, with a living new born infant, never to feel the embraces of a mother.

The earrier for the N. E. District has been changed. We regret the necessity of again apolo gising to our patrons in that quarter, for the irregularity with which they have received their papers for a few weeks back, but we hope the evil will speedily be remedied, as a person is engaged whom we have reason to believe will got every

ARRIVALA.

So. Brig Count, Strow, Eingeton, Jam.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION. No. 73 Market street, a few doors above become, on Wednesday and Saturday motinings, at nine o'clock percisely, on a credit,
A large and valuable lassersment of Fresh Imported DEF GOODS, in lots to suit porchasers.
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,
COMLY & TEVIS, Juc'72,

CIRCUS. PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENTNO

THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1824.

Shower of the arrival of the Hontrious LA MATETTE, the front of the Circus will be brilliantly Disastended and superit Emblementasi Transparency exhibited.

Might of La Fayette; or the Fortress of Olimets.

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND The performance to commence with a NEW G CAVALCADE, Second time here, a new Ballet Dance, under the di of Mr. Parker, called THE STORM; or, American T

Shore.
HORSEM ANSHIP by Marter Sweet.
SLACK ROPE, by Mr. STOKER, who will go through his
wonderful performance.
STILL VAULTING—By the whole troop of Flying Phenomena, swisted by Masters Sweet and Spencer—Clown, Mr.

ntill YAULTRO-By the whole troop of Flying the momens, assisted by Master Sweet and Spencer-Clown, Mr Williams.

In the estimate of the evening the SIUNTED TATLOIL HORSEMANSHIP by Mr, HUNTES, who will ride with not addite or bridle in a side pessilarly his own, and can clude with the wonderful effort of the Drunkers Hussar — Maing Master, Mr. Lawson. Clown, Mr. Williams.

To conclude with (3d time,) a new Meio-Drama, called LA FAYETTE; or. The Coaste of Ontold.

LA FAYETTE; Mr. Gale; Huger, Mr. Dimacfact & Kalendard & Malendard & Malendard

Eastern District of Pennsylvania,

BRitteme B it remembered, that on the first day of October, in a States of America, A. D. 1824, JOSEPH C. TAWS, of and Blatrict, hath deposited in this office the title of a bit the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words lowing, to wit: Johnson's How Cotiliions and Marches with the Ratio Aira, &c. arranged for and performed at the Grand In given at the Rew Theatra, in honour of our illustrious Gu General La Fayette. In times Kumbers.

In conformity to the Act for the Congress of the Unit States, Insteaded, "An Act for the Encognagement of Les

D CALDWELL Clerk of the Eastern District of Pannsylvan

RANAWAY

oct 2-4t

PROM the Subscriber on the 1st instant, a black bay, named JOSHUA VICTERY, for whose return a reward of 2s cents with the given, but no expenses paid. Mastern of vessels, and all others are warmed not to trust him on my account, nor to harbour him at their peril.

JOHN M. HOOD,

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has monthly by for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, Morth Second street, above Arch street.

CORGE MILKER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Mace 9t. 166-6m2

ADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 Boath Bigs

DAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shoreret notice lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 182 Eighth et. and 73 North Sixth st. above Arch.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZERS,

HAVING been piaced in nomination by the Federal and Independent Republican Conference of the Cky and County of Philadelphia for the office of COUNTY COM MISSION ER,

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensaing General Election, with an assurance that if elected the same attemption as berstofore will be faithfully devoted to the interests of the County.

ROBERT BRODES:

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

J. W. YLLER respectfully informs his friends and the
public in general, (after restoring his thanks for their
former encouragement) that he has taken that large and has
modulated it up in a superior style, for the accommodutes and key
street at establishment at the above named place, and has
convenience of those who may homour him with their company. His her in stored with the richest and hear Liquons,
and by a strict attention to business. In home to accounthe future encouragement of his friends and the safety
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SHOWT CLOAK. here has a county cost; here has a cost or carp in't, med-whits much is true, was been, more plain to view, f Jenethan's are screen four it.

int of Josethan's are acreent, who doer it, whisper'd drily, meght you did this very elly-iy adrian, (there is on harm sin-your jurpose to your garment-m, my dear sir, you ought, in these you cater for your theb, he is linger cost, feel a charter fich,"

Howing surious epitaphs; have been a sum a resent English publication:

AF ST. MITERALIA, CHONESD LANK, How lysth, wrapt in clay,

The body of William Wray.—

I have no more to say.

Charchyard of Westminston, in Essect.

1.

Farswell, poor work!! I must be gone;
This is no place for me;
I'll take my staff and travel on
Hoping a better world to sec.

bitter oup that death gave me, passing round to come to thee.

ANAGRA VIS. I start game.

Sly ware.
Nay I repent it.
I hire parsons.
Great helps.
Best in prayer.
Mine thumps.
All great sin.
Lo! I dress.
Tis we govern. Tis ye govern. O! poison Pit. Honor est a Nilo. Spare him not.

No more stars, Our big bens. Hed nuts and gin, or Comment.—An advertisement was lately par a shop window in the Strand, London, following words:—"Wanted, Pao Apriron, who shall be treated as one of the Jamily."

The Countryman and the Beadle.—A short time since one of the beadle in N. England took a quantity of butter away from a countryman because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, says to him, "You're the man I took twenty pounds of butter from."—
"No, I bea'nt," replied Hodge. "I am sure you are," says the beadle. "I tell you I bea'nt," rejoined the countryman, "and if thee lik'st l'Il lay a guines on't." "Done" replied the headle, and the money was quickly posted. "Now," said the countryman, "thou did'at take away twenty humps of butter from me, but if there had been twenty pounds, you'd have had no right to take them, and this," continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, "will pay for the loss of the butter."

Fundon.—Louis XVII. alluding to a change in the fashion of head-dresses, which was brought shout by the appearance of an English beauty at Poils, said, somewhat petulantly—'I am, I con-Pais, mid, somewhat petulantly—'I am, I con-fus, piqued to see, that with all the authority be-longing to my station in this country, I have ex-elaimed so long against high head-dresses, while no one had the complaisance to lower them for me in the slightest degree. But now, when a mere strange English wench arrives with a little low head-dress all the Princesses think fit to go at once from one extremity to another."

A Eght Man.—Wanley in his "Wonders of the Great and Little World," gravely tells us, the Philetas of Coos, who was an excellent critic and a very good poet in the time of Alexander the Great, had a body so lean and light, that he used to wear leaden shoes, and never walked out witha leaden weight about him. -lest he should down away by the wind.

Bibliopolical Ancedote.—Sir: A friend of mine lately went into a Bookseller's Store in the country and asked, "if they had Redwood for sale" (a late publication.)—The shopman stared and replied, "It is not in our line of business, Sic—you will find it at the druggist's across the way."

True sheeders of a Barber.—A gentleman a few days since, with a handsome pair of whiskers, stop-ped at a Barber's shop in this city, to get shaved. The Barber proceeded to shave but a short time, when the gentleman discovered to ha atter chagin and astonishment, that the Barber had taken off and asionishment, that the Backer had taken off one of his whiskers. 'Zounds and fury! what have you taken off my whisker for, you rasca!' schamed of the gettleman, as he ro-e and advanced to classise the barber. 'Vi sare, de Marques La Payete vear no vicker,' replied the known of the rasor, with the utmost composure and sell import-ence, indicating a conscious triumph.

A humorous ancedute is related of Capt Campbell. 'Sir, (and Lord Asson to him) the king will knight you if you think proper.'— To th, my had,' and the captain, who retained his Scotch dishect as long as he loved, 'I ken nae use that will be to me' 'But your ledy may like it,' replied his location.' Well then, (rejoined the captain) his maj.s.ty may knight her if he pleases.'



FARE REDUCED to 89.

FARE REDUCED to S9.

For a Pasagre to Area Lord.

THEROUSE in one thay in the Christen Conch. and New Beam love. In New York, win its returned to the State Board of the State Board of the State Board of the State Board of the Christen Concentration of the State Board of the Christen Board of the Christen Board of the Christen Board of the Christen State Board of the Christen Board of Board of the Christen Board of Board of the Christen Board of Board

An Apprentice Wanted the Bo-b blinding business; a boy of 14 or 16 years of the Escaling Sect.

For Balls at this Office, L related of the Broaders Morrows Topotes American price Life conter.

TO THE ELECTORS

WILLIAM M'CORRLE. n Liberties, Fhiladelphia County, August 13. 1986.

A FRENCH CLASS. to, that he purposes to comments to the an EVENING CLASS, on



J. S. RUSSELL No. 68, Cheanut atreet, Has for sale a gener and handsome assortment of BRASS, BHONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS, adapted to every purpos for which light is required together with LAMP

Glusses and Wicks of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil, nov 1—tf

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZEN'S Having both last year honoured with nearly 7,000 of your suffrages for the office of CHINIT COMMISSIONES, and now put in nomination for the same by the Desmeratic Conference, I again solicit your votes at the ensuing general Election, Should I be elected, the duties of the office shall be forthfully attended. CONRAD WILE.



J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce, Stear the Drawb idge, Philadelphia. Manufacture & Reepsfor sale, Fain and Farming Utennia of all descrip-tions. Cutting Boxes may be had at above, and all orders supplied as a short notice.

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

that John Oldridge has fortunatary overered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand dealederation of preventing Hairwon Italian, ed., in Forty-Eight Hours from it: falling of, in Forty-Eight Hours from it: falling of, in Norty-Eight Hours from it: falling of, in Sorty-Eight Hours from its falling of, in Sorty-Eight Hours from its falling of, in proposition to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not near a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of bair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bold in the course of weaty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever sould, by applying it occasion ally it will prevent the hair from falling of.

any it will prevent the nate room rating on.

It is pre-pared and old as usual as his establishment, at eac
dolls' par bottle, half a battle fifty cents, by

No. 55 1-3. South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth
street Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is
also sold at Mrs. TSIATCHER's, No. 447 Pearl street,
Pl. w-York.

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

4 1988 who intent making application for the benefit of the relation incolvent turns, are informed, that they deverted the property deverted to the property developed to the prope NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

NSOLVENTS can have their Petitions leg-fly drawn, as business attended to throughout, on the most reasons t terms, by applying at No. 3, North biath street, 3d do ave Norbet street. SENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler 32 No. 48 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch, Cutlery repaired in the best manusc, fire arms cleaned, Polished. Acc. B. O. Repp. constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Gouls, which he warrants for use.

A BRAHAM VANHOHN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the low-est priors.—sept 4

WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine at. above 5th, safe terms, and in all cases of Becay gives information and advice gratis—ang 14

WILLIAM R. COEB, Brack & White Smith, N. W. corne of Vine & Ninth Streets, when Iron Railing, Fire Proc Doors, &c. &c. a r. Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

THINGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, ever the Session Room of Third Tresbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets. Third and Arch streets.

S. VAN Pl LT, Dengist, has removed from No. 149
Chestout to No. 184 N 8th st. a few doors shove Callow-hill, where he respectfully offers his professional services. BICHARD STARIC's Type Founday, No. 168 South

D C. WILMARTH. has removed to No. 254 Market at.
a above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand
a peteral assertment of Water Proof Cotton HAI 5.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Supartions are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Siath et. Land Agent, Broker and Convey oncer-alm, Discounts promissory Notes. DAVID & JOREPH R. LAKE, No. 193 North Third, near Window their st. asandartimes of Cobinet Furniture, Facey & Window theirword the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. with he opened to,

B4.NJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutter, No. 77 S. Second et. Cutlery, of every description, group polished and repaired in the best mander, at abort notice.

Chick Allenge, Boot-Moder, and Gilder on the cigns of Books, Letter & Fl lagfer Paper, 163 Vine 91. S BOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOURE keeps for sale, on reasonable terose, Brookes of every quality.

JACOB MAAR, Phyrater in various branches, No. 188 Locust street, between Teath and Eleventh street.

BHARLIS STRVENSON, Coldenith and Jewetter, No. 11: South Second et, opposite the Custom House.

Julin McLatt's, Harfer, So. 40 Market street, Respo constantly on hand, a large mid general amortisent. GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammu and Chris Board Manufactory, No. 583 Vine abreet.--3

A LANGE collection of Canary, Mecking & Red BIBDS, for take at No. 173 Cherry it, the left house above 8th at. Also, a large collection of Funcs Pidgeons ---

DAVID CLARK, Stock Sinder and Paper Stater, bo. 171 Market street, id story—Stank Sincks ruled to say put-ture, and bound in the handsment manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble varid, No. 1 morth Ele Wenth at, where a great variety of Machle Marilles and other Marble work can be had chose, for cash,—ang Is

REYMBORG & HAGEHORN, No. 02 South Second at here, for , the a large moortment of Christian Quille. HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE. If he MAPRANCE influence his friends and the public, the he has riber the house Ma 112 Averth become constitute he will be hopey to never them with Opeque to the house of the first quality. Mr. a commence copying of their for quality.

DARRY'S REPOSITORY. Simple property to this work and Property Simple produced may of C. S. Tomary orth Wildelmann and the Samery

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

J. MILLMAN. ent of Trunks, also very chesp.

TOOTH-ACHT

Cored Innomenius and without Pain, even where all the human applications have falled to afferd relief.

8. MILFORD, Dentist, from London 8. MILPORD, Deptility, From Lovenius, A shall king those who may be disposed to try his remedy. A that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to cheer with the remedy may be a supported by had creatment, in less than forty-sight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M.can than the troots with the greatest case to the patient. Black and yellow teach decasted and brought to their or ignanicolony, and we have been decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teach to the patient, and takes any the decay of parts. Artificial Teeth nestly fixed and Municipal and the patients and the content of the patients.

No. 161, South Fifth, near Septement returns a 19th Spitter Color, No. 161, South Fifth, near Septement return any 18—19

Young Gentleman's Academy,
North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is new open for the reception of Scholars—

Gratefolf for present putronage, D. SUI'I'ON respectively inference a generous public that the has taken the young grish the near's spartment of Process of Seminary, where he tesches Orthography, Rending, Wreting Arithmeetic, Grammar, Genguly, Book-heeping, and History. There will also be taught the most surful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Commency and Tinguismentry, Mensuantion of superficient and solids, Biologicolos, Surveying, Se.

Orthography and Heading.

Writing, Comprayly and Grammar, 400

Do. with Arithmeetic, 500

Do. with Arithmeetic, 500

All, or any of the foregoing, with the different barn-thee of Mathematics, viz. 400

No achillowal sharps for those who rough history. The subscriber will tower polysts those of gentlemen, or indice, a beautiful and casy system of short-band.

EVENING SCHOOL will assense men on the run of 10th mouth, and assension will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD.

Drug fit Chemical Stora. No. 4t, Norein Fifth, near Arch street. where arither attention nor expenses will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M. having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has next the decided approbation of many of the most embrest of the medical faculty. In fast the many and well known towalushie qualities of flarrasparilla have long placed it among the first of deparative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an incur mountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obvioled, and the ingr. dients which course into the sum of the control of the cont

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 7, North Sizith Sirret,
A PEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,
DEGURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Rar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Scanotreses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Hind, White and Cofored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Froperty to sell or its entered gratis. The above establishment relics on the patronage of the public, and party-larly on those in the habit of enginging persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicised; and the propristor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in supplying these referes with situations.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this establishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 30th inst. In the female apartment, soper intended by the subscriber, are taught, all the branches requisite to a substantial, female, English Education. English Education. WM J. BEDLOCK

The Boy's Apartment, conducted jointly by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branchest cught in this room, and the terms in both, will be made known at the funtitution, No. 49 CROWN STREET.

WM. J. BEDLOCK,

EDWIN YOUNG. aug. 28-6t

LAND AGENT.

LAND AGENT.

BROKER AND CONVEYANGER'S OFFICE,
No. 3 North Nisth street, 3d door above Market.

"PHE Subscriber begs leave respectivily to inform his friends
and the public, that he has opened an Office at the above
place; where he offers his services in the purchase and sale
of Real Extate of very description. Agency business in gemeral, drawing of theore, bonds: mortgages, agreements, bills
of sole, ansignments, powers of attorney, articles of op partmerals graves, for, also, insolvents bunds and pertitions, legrady drawn and their business attended to throughout and gally fraven and their business attended to throughout, and all other writings in the line of conveyancing—thewise pro-curing and putting out money on interest, and notes of hand ducounted, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, where in the aid of an agent or attorney may be con-venient or useful.

CHARLES M. PAGE.

N. B. A Register is regularly kept open for entering farms
city property and ground rents for sale—where every indemation will be given to persons disposed to purchase or sellsept 4—51. CHARLES M. PAGE.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 386, Market Street, fifth door below the street hadelphia. The balactiter offers his present 3 SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low vizi

NORS and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, visit of the control of the con

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7, N., 6th et., at few doors above Market.

This subscriber often his services to his friends and the
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he besides of Turking and blooders in this to the DUTTED STREET, (because the property of the Court beautions, the many fewers be properly by a refute beaution, the many fewer of a princeton public.

Thering is Silver, foots, Iron, Brown, Ivory and W. Turking Lather combe and a povered, Silliare Balls of consonal avery,
Ivory Counters, white and command,
Ivory Counters, white and command,
Ivory Silver and the Court Front,
Ivory Silver and the Court Front,
Ivory Monterraching Society from Ivory and tone United Silver Beautiful Society for the Court of Silver Society Silv

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,
A spreaming by JANES MELLEN of Shibson, are known
by many theweaseds who have trian them in the Unite
states and in Casasia, to be one of the bust itselficiant in the
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and to the hungs healing to Communicate it a very le
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formation of i all those come wave to be a likely in the liby I. Mellen, in a further proof of the efficacy of said Mell props, which are cashed Anderson's. In New-Tork seen fitzes, the following certificates are added

And so a furnity to the cashed Anderson's, in Jough Drops, which are cashed Anderson's, in Sew CERTIFICATES.

1 Hereby Certify, That fire store than a year 1991, I was afflicted with a troublesome and all which remained are unable to labor occurs to when the cashed and all the cashed and all the cashed and all the cashed are to be cashed as a supplied and affects the cashed and all the cashed are cashed as a supplied and a store the cashed and all the cashed and al

winner canning proting suspang, and affect trying things without relief, it notationed a Vial of Anderson's 1 Brops, propared by L. Mellen, from the nee of which found great relief, as as to be able to resume and comy usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the them was the means of saving my fifth, as I had but hopes of recovering again when I companied taking and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in it complaints of the lungs.

Having mask use of Anderson's Comph Brops in any ly, and having here required to express my opinion of efficacy in the cure of cought. I havely cortify, that a deer of mitte was severely afflicted with a cough iter and year previous to the number of tiles, during which tin was more or less attended by neveral physiciants, but pearing to obtain no relief, her life was desputived of informed of the great cutter-affected by Anderson's Complaints, After wing two bottles the estimator recomplaints. After wing two bottles the estimator recomplaints, After wing two bottles the estimator recomplaints.

me therefore, I have no drop to the public workill, (Man.) August 11, 1921.

MOSES harrow workild, (Man.) August 11, 1921.

is is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afficied it he Asthma for 30 years, and the paroxysma were often obset as nearly to deprive ne of breath. During one of ment violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try ment violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try the trans. It was advised to try the trans. the most violent returns of the Asthma I was satvised to try Andersor's Comply Drope, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma. I have made use of the same moticine, and it has anwas laidly given me relief. As it respects the authorism, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Brops a remedy, in praise of which too mucht cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-la-law half for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, be has of ar recovered his beath as to be again able to attend to his business, JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon, Bover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1991.

md to his business, JOHN LYSCOM, Surgers, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1891.

DR. I. MEILEN'S COUGH DROPS.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

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